

Begin

Reel #495
Semenova, N.L.

SEMENOVA, N.L.
BOGDANOVA, Lyubov' Ivanovna; KUKHARKOVA, L.I., spetsred.; HUSAKOV, V.N.,
spetsred.; SEMENOVA, N.L., red.; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Microbiological control in meat plants] Mikrobiologicheskii kontrol'
na miasokombinatakh. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1958. 137 p.
(Meat inspection) (MIRA 11:7)

POLTEVA, Yu.K., kand.med.nauk, zaslužennyy vrach RSFSR; KOROBKINA, G.S.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; SEMENOVA, N.L., red.; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhn.red.

[New products for children under one year] Novye produkty dlia
detei v vozraste do 1 goda. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956.
15 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(INFANTS--NUTRITION)

MAN'KO, G.S.; MUKHIN, M.A., spets. red.; SEMENOVA, N.L., red.; KISINA, Ye.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Financial work in dairy industry enterprises] Finansovaia rabota na
predpriatiakh molochnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat,
1957. 195 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Dairy industry---Finance)

CHAPLYGIN, S.A.; SEMENOVA, N.M., redaktor; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Collected works on mechanics and mathematics] Izbrannye trudy po
mekhanike i matematike. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhn.-teoret. lit-ry,
1954. 567 p.
(Mathematics) (Mechanics) (MLRA 7:10)

PESHKOVA, V.M.; DOLMANOVA, I.F.; SEMENOVA, N.M.

Determination of ultramicroquantities of cobalt in phosphorus by
a kinetic method. Zhur.anal.khim. 18 no.10:1228-1232 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Lomonosov Moscow State University.

1. SORKIN, I. YE.; ZISMAN, R. L.; GRINCHAR, A. N.; PYZHOVA, K. M.; SEMINOVA, N. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Meninges--Tuberculosis
7. Method of treating tuberculous meningitis in adults. Probl. tub. no. 5 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

SEMENOVA, N.M.

Differential diagnosis of meningeal tuberculosis. Sov. med. 18
no.9:16-19 S 54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tuberku-
leznogo instituta (dir. - prof. F.V.Shebanov)
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, differential diagnosis)

SEMENOVA, N.M.

Clinical aspects of mixed forms of tuberculous meningitis. Sov.med.
20 no.11:47-56 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo teuberkulez-
nogo instituta (dir. S.A.Chesnokov)

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, compl.

clin. aspects of mixed forms secondary infect. during
course of primary tuberc. meningitis, clin. aspects)

SEMENOVA, N.M.

Clinical aspects of chronic tuberculous meningo-encephalitis.
Probl.tub. 36 no.7:43-47 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - V.F.Chernyshev; zam.dir.po nauchnoy chasti - prof.D.D.Aseyev).
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)

SEMENOVA, N.M.

~~Spinal forms of tuberculous meningitis.~~ Sov.med. 23 no.6:
47-54 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza dir. - kand.med.nauk V.F.Chernyshev, zam.direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof.D.D.Asseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL)

SEMENOVA, N. M.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Chronic forms of tubercular meningitis in adults." Moscow, 1961. 20 pp; (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 240)

SEMENOVA, N.M.

Differential diagnosis of chronic forms of tuberculous meningitis.
Vrach. delo no. 3:80-84 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(MENINGES—TUBERCULOSIS)

BERNSHTEYN, M.L.; YELAGINA, L.A.; FATKULLINA, L.P.; Prinsipal' uchastiyets
KHROMEYEV, Yu.V.; SEменова, N.M.

Thermomechanical treatment of VT21 VT8 and VT14 titanium alloys.
TSVet. met. 37 no.12:80-83 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

L 52706-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pf-4
IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5013156

UR/0129/65/000/005/0035/0038
669:295:669.78:539:37

AUTHOR: Bernshteyn, M. L.; Yelagina, L. A.; Fatkullina, L. P.; Semenova, N. M.

TITLE: Effect of high-temperature thermomechanical treatment on titanium alloy fine structure

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 5, 1965, 35-38, and bottom half of insert facing p. 41

TOPIC TAGS: thermomechanical treatment, high temperature thermomechanical treatment, titanium alloy, titanium alloy thermomechanical treatment/VT3-1 alloy, VT8 alloy, VT14 alloy

ABSTRACT: The effect of high-temperature thermomechanical treatment (HTMT) on the structure and phase composition of titanium alloys has been studied. The VT3-1, VT14, and VT8 titanium alloys deformed at 850, 920, and 850C, respectively, with reductions up to 70% were water quenched and then aged at 500C for 5 hr, 590C for 2 hr, and 480C for 12 hr, respectively. It was found that HTMT at temperatures of the $\alpha+\beta$ -region stimulates the formation of a considerable quantity of α -phase. The higher the reduction the finer is the structure. The increase of

Card 1/2

L 52706-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013156

the reduction increases the density of defects in both phases α and β . It is believed that the increase in strength resulting from thermomechanical treatment at temperatures of the $\alpha+\beta$ -region is due to the decomposition of the β -solid solution occurring under the effect of deformation. With the increasing reduction in HTMT at temperatures of the β -region, the density of defects in the residual β -phase rises, while in the α -phase it remains unchanged. Deformation at temperatures of the $\alpha+\beta$ -region lowers the temperature of transformation, while deformation in the β -region has no effect on this temperature. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tabs. [ND]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4012

OR
Card 2/2

SEMENOVA, N.N.

Variation of the radiation intensity from the center to the limb
of a stellar disk in eclipsing variable systems [with summary in
English]. Izv.GAO 20 no.6:103-143 '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Stars, Variable)

SEMEANOVA, N.N.

Changes in the radiation intensity in the transition from the center of a stellar disk to its edge in the system of eclipsing variables. Trudy Sekt. astrofiz. AN Azerb. SSR 1:71-83 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Stars, Variable--Radiation)

SEMENOVA, N.N.

Detection of some soil complexes of northern Kazakhstan in aerial
photographs [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.8:105-111
Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Laboratoriya aerometodov AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Kazakhstan--Soil) (Aerial photography)

SEMNENOV, N.N.

Using aerial photography for investigating soil erosion.
Pochvovedenie no.5:72-80 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Erosion)

S/035/62/000/010/033/128
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Gurtovenko, E. A., Didychenko, Ye. I., Semenova, N. N.

TITLE: On some results of observations of chromospheric flares

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 51,
abstract 10A358 ("Izv. Gl. astron. observ. AN USSR", 1960, v. 3,
no. 1, 67 - 73)

TEXT: A relation between area, brightness in maximum and duration of
flares was investigated on the basis of observations with an AΦP-2 (AFR-2)
telescope from July 1, 1957, to September 15, 1958. Altogether, 200 flares
were analyzed. It has been discovered that the relation "area versus bright-
ness in maximum" is approximately linear with some dispersion of points. Sev-
eral peculiar flares constitute an exception; it is flares in which luminous
matter is concentrated in narrow long filaments, and flares having several
centers. The relation "area versus duration" reveals a monotonic variation:
flare duration grows with increasing area. It has been found that relative
duration of the pre-maximum period decreases with increasing class of a flare,

✓

Card 1/2

On some results of observations of...

S/035/62/000/010/033/128
A001/A101

whereas for subflares the pre-maximum and post-maximum periods are almost equal. It is concluded that statistical studies of flares should be conducted with a more extensive and homogeneous materials, and that first of all a detailed classification of flares is necessary, since, e.g., the "area versus brightness" relation may be completely different for flares of different types. ✓

R. Gulyayev.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SEMENOVA, N.N.

Division of the shore area of Tsimlyansk Reservoir into regions
by soil types based on aerial photographs. Trudy Lab. aerome.
10:190-198 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Tsimlyansk Reservoir region—Soils)

(Photographic interpretation)

S/617/61/004/001/001/001
D218/D301

AUTHORS: E.A. Gurtovenko, and N.N. Semenova

TITLE: Spectrophotometric study of prominences and filaments
in hydrogen lines

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Holovna astronomich-
na observatoriya. Izvestiya. v. 4, no. 1, 1961, 31 - 54

TEXT: The horizontal solar telescope of the CAO AN USSR
(Main Astronomical Observatory of the AS UkrSSR) came into regular use
in 1959. In selecting research projects for the telescope the authors
had to bear in mind the limitations of the instrument, namely the rela-
tively small diameter of the image of the solar disc on the slit (75 mm)
and the fact that there is only one camera available with the telescope.
The observations were, therefore, limited to the study of filaments and
prominences, and the present paper is a preliminary account of the re-
sults obtained. The objects of interest were selected with the aid of
the $A\Phi P-2$ (AFR-2) telescope. The H_{α} and H_{β} were recorded in the se-

Card 1/4

Spectrophotometric study of ...

S/617/61/004/001/001/001
D218/D301

cond order (dispersion ~ 1.2 Å/mm) on "Agfa rot rapid" or "Agfa ISS" plates. The H line was exposed with a red filter which cut off the violet radiation in the third order. The other members of the Balmer series and also the H, K Ca lines were photographed on "Agfa blan rapid" plates. The calibration of the various light filters employed was carried out with the aid of the $\Phi \Xi \gamma -17$ (FEU-17) photomultiplier. Neutral filters HC-8 and HC-9 (NS-8 and NS-9) were used. Twelve filaments and prominences which appeared between July 13, 1959 and October 28, 1959 were examined. The interpretation of the results was based on the following considerations. It was assumed that the source function P of a prominence is independent of the wavelength λ , and the intensity of emission of a prominence in a given line can be represented by

$$I_{\lambda \tau} = P (1 - e^{-\tau}). \quad (2)$$

In the case of a filament observed in emission, an extra term must be added to represent the emission of the photosphere transmitted through the filament. The result is

Card 2/4

Spectrophotometric study of ...

S/617/61/004/001/001/001
D218/D301

$$I_{\lambda\beta} = P (1 - e^{-\tau}) + I_{\lambda\phi} e^{-\tau}. \quad (3)$$

Next, it was assumed that the hydrogen lines of prominences have purely Doppler profiles and this can be shown to define P unambiguously. General arguments indicate that P is the sum of two terms i.e.

$$I_{\beta} = \left(P_1 + P_2 \frac{I_{\lambda\phi}}{I_{\lambda_0\phi}} \right) (1 - e^{-\tau}) + I_{\lambda\phi} e^{-\tau}$$

$$I_{\Pi} = \left(P_1 + P_2 \frac{I_{\lambda\phi}}{I_{\lambda_0\phi}} \right) (1 - e^{-\tau}). \quad (9)$$

where the first term represents photospheric emission and the second the intrinsic emission which is due to the excitation by electron impact and by recombination. The fraction $I_{\lambda}/I_{\lambda_0}$ in Eq. (8) represents the relative distribution of intensity in a Fraunhofer line. Eqs. (2) (3) and (8)

Card 3/4

Spectrophotometric study of ...

S/617/61/004/001/001/001
D218/D301

were then used in conjunction with standard optical-thickness calculations to determine the optical thickness τ_0 , the Doppler half-width $\Delta\lambda_D$, the quantities P_1 and P_2 , the population indices N_2 and N_k , the electron temperature T_e and the velocity v_t . The interpretation is largely based on the work of V.M. Sobolev (Ref. 4: Izvestiya GAO AN SSSR no. 158, 12, 1958). It was found that the electron temperatures lie within the range $4000 \div 12000^\circ\text{C}$. The average temperature for prominences is 5800°C , while for the filaments it is 9000°C . It is stated that this is difficult to explain. Detailed numerical tables of results are reproduced, but it is stated that the results are only preliminary. They indicate that self-absorption must occasionally be taken into account in the case of the H_γ and H_β lines. The self absorption in H_β is considerable and must be allowed for. Acknowledgements are expressed to Professor V.A. Krat for advice and to M.I. Solyanikova and T.V. Orlova for assistance in analyzing the experimental material. There are 5 figures, 5 tables and 11 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 4/4

41285

S/035/62/000/010/035/128

AG01/A101

AUTHORS: Gurtovenko, E. A., Semenova, N. N.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric study of prominences and filaments in hydrogen lines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 10, 1962, 51, abstract 10A361 ("Izv. Gl. astron. observ. AN USSR", 1961, v. 4, no. 1, 31 - 54, English summary)

TEXT: Spectra of several filaments and prominences, corresponding to them at extending to the limb, were taken by means of the horizontal solar telescope of the GAO, AS UkrSSR. It was assumed, while interpreting measurement results, that profiles of investigated hydrogen lines were of the Doppler nature. The function of sources P is considered as independent of the depth and the wavelength. Moreover, it is assumed that the glow of prominences (filaments) is composed of two components, one of which is due to scattering of photospheric radiation and the other to the proper emission of a prominence (filament) caused by recombinations and electronic impact excitation. On these

Card 1/3

S/035/62/000/010/035/128
A001/A101

Spectrophotometric study of...

assumptions, the intensity of prominence radiation I_p and intensity of filament radiation can be expressed by the formulae:

$$I_p = (P_1 + P_2 \frac{I_{\lambda_{ph}}}{I_{\lambda_{oph}}}) [1 - \exp(-\tau)],$$

$$I_f = (P_1 + P_2 \frac{I_{\lambda_{ph}}}{I_{\lambda_{oph}}}) [1 - \exp(-\tau)] + I_{\lambda_{ph}} \exp(-\tau),$$

where P_1 and P_2 are functions of sources for the processes of radiation proper and scattering respectively, $I_{\lambda_{ph}}/I_{\lambda_{oph}}$ is distribution of intensity in the same line of photospheric spectrum. Using the method of successive approximations, such parameters $\tau_0, \Delta\lambda_D, P_1, P_2, N_2$ (population of the second level of hydrogen atoms) and N_k (population of excited levels) were selected, for which measured

Card 2/3

Spectrophotometric study of...

S/035/62/000/010/035/128
AC01/A101

line profiles coincide with those calculated by the above cited formulae. The main advantage of such a processing method of photometric data is complete on account of self-absorption for all the lines without exception. In particular it is proven that self-absorption plays a great role in origination of the $H\beta$ lines. The magnitude of N_2 increases, in some cases, with the number of the line. This can be explained by drawbacks of the model adopted, namely by that P varies actually with depth. The proper emission of a prominence P_1 is usually less than the fraction P_2 due to glow excitation by photospheric radiation. Doppler half-widths $\Delta\lambda_D$ of filament and prominence lines differ systematically from each other in such a way, that electronic temperature in filaments is higher, on an average, by 3000°C than in prominences. In one of the filaments were observed phenomena of eruptive nature, accompanied by simultaneous changes of the P_1 quantity. There are 11 references.

R. Teplitskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

S/609/61/000/003/007/008
D039/D112

AUTHORS: Gurtovenko, E. A.; Semenova, N. N.

TITLE: An investigation of the evolution of brightness of certain chromospheric flares

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Organizatsionnyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskoy god; informatsionnyybyulleten', no. 3, 1961, 47-54

TEXT: The paper presents photometric curves of the brightness of 17 flares observed by means of an ~~AFR~~-2 (AFR-2) chromospheric telescope of the Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN USSR (Main Astronomical Observatory of the AS UkrSSR) during the International Geophysical Year. The photographs of all 17 flares are given. All flares showed different intensity and were observed from the beginning to the end. The images were good, and the contrast of the obtained photographs high. The chromosphere was cinematographed onto panchromatic film used in aerial photography and the film was developed by the Chibisov developer for 6 minutes at a temperature of 18°C. The material was processed on an ~~MF~~-2 (MF-2) microphotometer in which the

Card 1/3

An investigation of the evolution ...

S/609/61/000/003/007/008
D039/D112

rectangular gap had been replaced by a number of round diaphragms of different diameters [Abstracter's note: In the short summary at the head of the article the microphotometer is given as $M\phi-4$ (MF-4); in the article itself, however, as MF-2]. For large flares disintegrating into separate centers, measurements were made for each single center, during which it was found that in certain cases the fluctuations of brightness of the centers from point to point were synchronous. This was ascribed to atmospheric streaking of the images; as in a number of instances the fluctuation of brightness of the flare centers and the fluctuations of brightness of the faculae were also synchronous. Apart from the curves depicting the change in the brightness of flares, the authors also investigated the curves of the change in the area of the flare. These areas were found by drawing a projection of the flare onto 1 mm-square paper and were expressed in millionths of a hemisphere. The authors arrived at the following conclusions: (1) The synchronous fluctuations of the brightness of separate centers of the multicenter flares are in some cases evidently genuine indices of processes taking place in the flare; (2) The evolution of the areas lags behind that of the brightness. There are 7 figures. ✓

Card 2/3

An investigation of the evolution ...

S/609/61/000/003/007/008
D039/D112

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN USSR (Main
Astronomical Observatory of the AS UkrSSR)

Card 3/3

10049

S/035/62/000/009/009/060
A001/A101

3,1560

AUTHOR: Semenova, N. N.

TITLE: Excitation of atoms of hydrogen and helium in the shell of β Lyr

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1962, 29 - 30, abstract 9A230 ("Izv. Gl. astron. observ. AN USSR", 1960, v. 3, no. 1, 74 - 88)

TEXT: The author considers excitation mechanisms for light in lines H α , H β , H γ , He I λ 5875 (D_3) and He I λ 4472, observed in the spectrum of β Lyr. Equivalent widths of these lines, corrected for energy distribution in the spectrum, are determined from slitless spectrograms; there are respectively; 14.40; 4.00; 1.55; 8.80 and 1.73. Theoretical Balmer decrement is calculated for various mechanisms of light excitation in lines: electron impact (Bethe's formula was adopted for the cross section), recombinations and radiation coming from the star. The best agreement between the observational data and theoretical ones is obtained in the case of hydrogen light excitation by radiation at the value of dilution coefficient $W=4 \times 10^{-2}$ and temperature of the main star $\approx 15,000^\circ\text{C}$. The ratio of intensities of lines H α and D_3 is calculated on assumption that the level 2^3P is excited by electronic

Card 1/2

Excitation of atoms of hydrogen and helium in the...

S/035/62/000/009/009/060
A001/A101

impact with a subsequent transition to levels n^3D under the action of radiation at visible frequencies. Self-absorption in the D_3 line is taken into account in calculation. The observed $H\alpha/D_3$ ratio agrees with the theoretical, if the temperature of the main star is within the range 15,000 - 17,000°C, the electronic temperature of the shell is equal to 13,000°C, and concentration of hydrogen atoms in the ground state $n_H=10^5$ and electron concentration $n_e=10^{10}$. There are 9 references. X

A. Kolesov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VINNIK, M.A.; AGRANOVSKAYA, A.I.; SEMENOVA, N.N.

X-ray diffraction and microstructure study of phase relations in
the formation of barium-cobalt hexaferrite $\text{Ba}_3\text{Co}_2\text{Fe}_{24}\text{O}_{41}$ (Co_2Z).
Izv.AN SSSR.Neorg.mat. 1 no.7:1177-1183 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AP7006228

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/67/012/001/0038/0043

AUTHOR: Vinnik, M. A.; Agranovskaya, A. I.; Semenova, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: X-ray diffraction and microstructural study of the phase relationships in the formation of barium cobalt hexaferrite $\text{BaCo}_2\text{Fe}_{16}\text{O}_{27}$

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 12, no. 1, 1967, 38-43

TOPIC TAGS: barium compound, cobalt compound, ferrite

ABSTRACT: The compound $\text{BaCo}_2\text{Fe}_{16}\text{O}_{27}$, designated Co_2W , was synthesized by a solid phase reaction from Fe_2O_3 , Co_3O_4 and BaCO_3 , and the phase composition of the products (kept at 500-1440°C for 4-20 hr, then quenched in air or furnace-cooled) was determined by x-ray diffraction and microstructural methods. Co_2W does not form directly from the initial oxides, but via the intermediates $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ (barium hexaferrite) and cobalt ferrite CoFe_2O_4 . The compound Co_2W begins to form at 1150°C and is stable at temperatures below 1350°C. At 1350°C and above, Co_2W decomposes, the products being $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ and $\text{Co}_8\text{Fe}_{11}\text{Fe}_2^{3+}\text{O}_4$. The decomposition is due to the reduction of Fe^{3+} to Fe^{2+} at high temperatures. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.732'723'431--31:539.26

SEMENOVA, N. N., Cand Geog Sci -- (diss) "Application of aerial photographic survey materials in research into and mapping of the soil cover of the steppe and arid-steppe zones." Leningrad, 1960. 15 pp; (Ministry of Higher Education USSR, Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute A. I. Gertsen); 250 copies; free; (KL, 19-60,131)

L-2301-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022272

UR/0363/65/001/007/1177/1183
549.73:539.24

AUTHOR: Vinnik, M. A.; Agranovskaya, A. I.; Semenova, N. N.

TITLE: X-ray diffraction and microstructural study of phase relationships in the formation of barium cobalt hexaferrite Ba sub 3 Co sub 2 Fe sub 24 O sub 41 (Co sub 2 Z)*

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 7, 1965, 1177-1183.

TOPIC TAGS: barium compound, cobalt compound, iron compound

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to study the phase relationships during the formation of Co_2Z and to establish the temperature region of its existence. The compound was synthesized from ferric oxide, cobalt oxide, and barium carbonate by pressing and sintering powder mixtures, and the phase composition of the products was determined by X-ray diffraction and microstructural examination. It is found that Co_2Z * does not form directly from the original oxides, but by means of the intermediate compounds $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ (M)* and $\text{Ba}_2\text{Co}_2\text{Fe}_{12}\text{O}_{22}$ (Co_2Y)*. The compound Co_2Z * starts to form at 1150C, and is stable when heated in air up to

Card 1/2

L 2301-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022272

1350C. Above 1350C, it decomposes into $\text{BaCo}_2\text{Fe}_{16}\text{O}_{27}$ (Co_2W^* , BaFe_2O_4 (B)^{*}, $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ (M)^{*}, and the solid solution $\text{Co}_5\text{Fe}_{1-8}\text{O}_4$ (S^*); this decomposition is due to the reduction of Fe^{3+} to Fe^{2+} at high temperatures. The compounds Co_2Y^* and Co_2W^* also decompose above 1250 and 1300C, respectively. "The authors are deeply grateful to A. A. Shvarts for constant interest in this work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, G-C

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

*Arbitrary Symbols used by authors to designate various phases in their paper.

M= $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$, B= BaFe_2O_4 , S= CoFe_2O_4 , S^* = $\text{Co}_8\text{Fe}_{1-8}\text{O}_4$, Co_2Y = $\text{Ba}_2\text{Co}_2\text{Fe}_{12}\text{O}_{22}$,

Co_2Z = $\text{Ba}_2\text{Co}_2\text{Fe}_{24}\text{O}_{41}$, Co_2W = $\text{BaCo}_2\text{Fe}_{16}\text{O}_{27}$

Card

2/2

BLYUMKINA, Yu.A.; SEMENOVA, N.N.

Current integrator with low input resistance. Polb. i tekhn.
eksp. 8 no.6s112-115 N.S. '63. (MIRA 17:6)

SEMENOVA, N.O.

SEMENENKO, A.N.; KUZICHEV, G.I., retsenzents; BUKHARIN, V.V., redaktor;
SEMENOVA, N.O., redaktor; CHEBYSEVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Installation, operation and repair of medium sized screw presses
for preliminary extraction of oil] Ustroistvo, ekspluatatsiia i
remont forpressov srednei modeli. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1955.
113 p. (MLRA 9:1)

(Oil industries--Equipment and supplies)

SEMENOVA, N. S.

Nematoda

New case of thominxosis., Sov. med., no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PERETTS, L.G.; BYCHKOVSKAYA, O.V.; BAZHEDEMOVA, M.A.; RABINA, N.S.;
SEMENOVA, N.S.

Effect of potassium permanganate on the poliomyelitis virus.
Vop. virus 5 no.4:407-411 Je-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po profilaktike
poliomiyelita. (POLIOMYELITIS) (POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE)

BYCHKOVSKAYA, O.V.; BAZHEDOMOVA, M.A.; BABINA, N.S.; BOGDANOV, G.F.;
SEMEANOVA, N.S.

Effect of some acridine derivatives on the poliomyelitis and murine
encephalomyelitis viruses. Vop. virus. 6 no.6:736-738 N-D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po profilaktike
poliomyelita.

(ENCEPHALOMYELITIS)
(ACRIDINE)

(POLIOMYELITIS)

BYCHKOVSKAYA, O.V.; BAZHEDOMOVA, M.A.; BABINA, N.S.; BOGDANOV, G.F.;
SEMENOVA, N.S.

Effect of some acridine derivatives on the poliomyelitis and murine
encephalomyelitis viruses. Vop. virus. 6 no.6:736-738 N-D '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po profilaktike
poliomiyeleta.

(ENCEPHALOMYEELITIS)
(ACRIDINE)

(POLIOMYEELITIS)

SOV/91-58-2-9/31

AUTHORS: Mamet, A.P., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
and Kabanova, A.I., and Semenova N.T.,
Engineers

TITLE: On the Work of an Ammonium-Sodium-Cationite
Installation (Rabota ammoniy-natriy-kationi-
tovoy ustanovki)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 2, p 15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The plant mentioned in the article has a
heating boiler room equipped with a water-
softening carionite installation working
along the system of simultaneous ammonium-
sodium cationation. The system has lowered
the alkali and salt contents of the processed
water to such a degree that the blow-thru
process could be dropped by 7 or 8%, even
though condensed water is not recovered.
The processed water had 322 mg/l mineral

Card 1/3

SOV/91-58-2-9/31

On the Work of an Ammonium-Sodium-Cationite Installation

residue, mean hardness 6.2 mg-eq./l (caused almost exclusively by carbonates), 2.1 mg/l of chlorides and some traces of sulphates. The installation has 2 cationite filters, 700 mm in diameter each, a 0.6 cu m container for regeneration solution, a centrifugal fan for blowing the solution towards the filters and a 600 mm diameter salt dissolver (needed in cases when sodium-cationation is necessary because of eventual lack of ammonium reagents). The experiments of the plants are described, and the results shown in form of a table. Experiments showed that by applying simultaneous ammonium-sodium

Card 2/3

SOV/91-58-2-9/31

On the Work of an Ammonium-Sodium-Cationite Installation

cationation, one obtains a comparatively higher exchange capacity of the sulpho-carbon (370 instead of 325 g-eq./cu m) and a somewhat lower specific consumption of the reagents (170 instead of 200 g/g-eq.). There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

KOKURIN, A.D., SEMENOVA, N.T.

Investigating the acid products of shale oil. Trudy LTI no.51:65-
71 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Oil shales--Analysis)

SEGENOVA, N. V.

"Epiphytic Lichens of the Chief Tree Species of the Mezorel'skiy Training and Experimental Tree Farm." Cand Biol Sci, Belorussian State U, Minsk, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 5 Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

SEMEENOVA, N.V.

[Work of the operating room nurse] Rabota operatsionnoy sestry.
Leningrad, Medgiz, 1955. 50 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(NURSES AND NURSING)

VINOGRAD-FINKEL', F.R., prof.; KISELEV, A. Ye. dotsent, GINZBURG, F.G.,
FEDOROVA, L.I.; SEMENOVA, N.M.; KOROLEUK, K.I.; BURDYAGA, F.A.
TAL'SKAYA, I.M.; KUDRYASHOVA, S.M.

long-term preservation of blood in frozen state. Voen.-med. zhur.
no. 1:27-33 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:2)

101 AND 102 SUBJECT		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX	
103 AND 104 SUBJECT		105 AND 106 SUBJECT	
<p>Effect of nitrogen on the structure and properties of steel EI 319. N. V. Semenova. <i>Stal</i> 7, 629-33(1947).— This Cr-Ni steel is used frequently for welding electrodes. Ordinarily, this steel contains ferrite and austenite, a fact which because of the different plastic properties causes culls in forging and rolling. Expts. were carried out to det. the effect of N on depression of ferrite formation. The presence of N arrested ferrite formation. At a N:Cr ratio 1:60, the structure of the steel consisted of austenite. At a ratio of 1:100, there appeared a component of eutectic nature. At smaller N:Cr ratios, ferrite was present. The mech. properties of this steel contg. 0.28-0.27% of N after thermal treatment are the same as of steel without N. Welds made with electrodes from this steel contg. N on armor-plate were free of defects. The weld contained less N than the electrode. M. Hosh</p>			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
107 AND 108 SUBJECT		109 AND 110 SUBJECT	
111 AND 112 SUBJECT		113 AND 114 SUBJECT	
115 AND 116 SUBJECT		117 AND 118 SUBJECT	
119 AND 120 SUBJECT		121 AND 122 SUBJECT	
123 AND 124 SUBJECT		125 AND 126 SUBJECT	
127 AND 128 SUBJECT		129 AND 130 SUBJECT	
131 AND 132 SUBJECT		133 AND 134 SUBJECT	
135 AND 136 SUBJECT		137 AND 138 SUBJECT	
139 AND 140 SUBJECT		141 AND 142 SUBJECT	
143 AND 144 SUBJECT		145 AND 146 SUBJECT	
147 AND 148 SUBJECT		149 AND 150 SUBJECT	
151 AND 152 SUBJECT		153 AND 154 SUBJECT	
155 AND 156 SUBJECT		157 AND 158 SUBJECT	
159 AND 160 SUBJECT		161 AND 162 SUBJECT	
163 AND 164 SUBJECT		165 AND 166 SUBJECT	
167 AND 168 SUBJECT		169 AND 170 SUBJECT	
171 AND 172 SUBJECT		173 AND 174 SUBJECT	
175 AND 176 SUBJECT		177 AND 178 SUBJECT	
179 AND 180 SUBJECT		181 AND 182 SUBJECT	
183 AND 184 SUBJECT		185 AND 186 SUBJECT	
187 AND 188 SUBJECT		189 AND 190 SUBJECT	
191 AND 192 SUBJECT		193 AND 194 SUBJECT	
195 AND 196 SUBJECT		197 AND 198 SUBJECT	
199 AND 200 SUBJECT		201 AND 202 SUBJECT	
203 AND 204 SUBJECT		205 AND 206 SUBJECT	
207 AND 208 SUBJECT		209 AND 210 SUBJECT	
211 AND 212 SUBJECT		213 AND 214 SUBJECT	
215 AND 216 SUBJECT		217 AND 218 SUBJECT	
219 AND 220 SUBJECT		221 AND 222 SUBJECT	
223 AND 224 SUBJECT		225 AND 226 SUBJECT	
227 AND 228 SUBJECT		229 AND 230 SUBJECT	
231 AND 232 SUBJECT		233 AND 234 SUBJECT	
235 AND 236 SUBJECT		237 AND 238 SUBJECT	
239 AND 240 SUBJECT		241 AND 242 SUBJECT	
243 AND 244 SUBJECT		245 AND 246 SUBJECT	
247 AND 248 SUBJECT		249 AND 250 SUBJECT	
251 AND 252 SUBJECT		253 AND 254 SUBJECT	
255 AND 256 SUBJECT		257 AND 258 SUBJECT	
259 AND 260 SUBJECT		261 AND 262 SUBJECT	
263 AND 264 SUBJECT		265 AND 266 SUBJECT	
267 AND 268 SUBJECT		269 AND 270 SUBJECT	
271 AND 272 SUBJECT		273 AND 274 SUBJECT	
275 AND 276 SUBJECT		277 AND 278 SUBJECT	
279 AND 280 SUBJECT		281 AND 282 SUBJECT	
283 AND 284 SUBJECT		285 AND 286 SUBJECT	
287 AND 288 SUBJECT		289 AND 290 SUBJECT	
291 AND 292 SUBJECT		293 AND 294 SUBJECT	
295 AND 296 SUBJECT		297 AND 298 SUBJECT	
299 AND 300 SUBJECT		301 AND 302 SUBJECT	
303 AND 304 SUBJECT		305 AND 306 SUBJECT	
307 AND 308 SUBJECT		309 AND 310 SUBJECT	
311 AND 312 SUBJECT		313 AND 314 SUBJECT	
315 AND 316 SUBJECT		317 AND 318 SUBJECT	
319 AND 320 SUBJECT		321 AND 322 SUBJECT	
323 AND 324 SUBJECT		325 AND 326 SUBJECT	
327 AND 328 SUBJECT		329 AND 330 SUBJECT	
331 AND 332 SUBJECT		333 AND 334 SUBJECT	
335 AND 336 SUBJECT		337 AND 338 SUBJECT	
339 AND 340 SUBJECT		341 AND 342 SUBJECT	
343 AND 344 SUBJECT		345 AND 346 SUBJECT	
347 AND 348 SUBJECT		349 AND 350 SUBJECT	
351 AND 352 SUBJECT		353 AND 354 SUBJECT	
355 AND 356 SUBJECT		357 AND 358 SUBJECT	
359 AND 360 SUBJECT		361 AND 362 SUBJECT	
363 AND 364 SUBJECT		365 AND 366 SUBJECT	
367 AND 368 SUBJECT		369 AND 370 SUBJECT	
371 AND 372 SUBJECT		373 AND 374 SUBJECT	
375 AND 376 SUBJECT		377 AND 378 SUBJECT	
379 AND 380 SUBJECT		381 AND 382 SUBJECT	
383 AND 384 SUBJECT		385 AND 386 SUBJECT	
387 AND 388 SUBJECT		389 AND 390 SUBJECT	
391 AND 392 SUBJECT		393 AND 394 SUBJECT	
395 AND 396 SUBJECT		397 AND 398 SUBJECT	
399 AND 400 SUBJECT		401 AND 402 SUBJECT	
403 AND 404 SUBJECT		405 AND 406 SUBJECT	
407 AND 408 SUBJECT		409 AND 410 SUBJECT	
411 AND 412 SUBJECT		413 AND 414 SUBJECT	
415 AND 416 SUBJECT		417 AND 418 SUBJECT	
419 AND 420 SUBJECT		421 AND 422 SUBJECT	
423 AND 424 SUBJECT		425 AND 426 SUBJECT	
427 AND 428 SUBJECT		429 AND 430 SUBJECT	
431 AND 432 SUBJECT		433 AND 434 SUBJECT	
435 AND 436 SUBJECT		437 AND 438 SUBJECT	
439 AND 440 SUBJECT		441 AND 442 SUBJECT	
443 AND 444 SUBJECT		445 AND 446 SUBJECT	
447 AND 448 SUBJECT		449 AND 450 SUBJECT	
451 AND 452 SUBJECT		453 AND 454 SUBJECT	
455 AND 456 SUBJECT		457 AND 458 SUBJECT	
459 AND 460 SUBJECT		461 AND 462 SUBJECT	
463 AND 464 SUBJECT		465 AND 466 SUBJECT	
467 AND 468 SUBJECT		469 AND 470 SUBJECT	
471 AND 472 SUBJECT		473 AND 474 SUBJECT	
475 AND 476 SUBJECT		477 AND 478 SUBJECT	
479 AND 480 SUBJECT		481 AND 482 SUBJECT	
483 AND 484 SUBJECT		485 AND 486 SUBJECT	
487 AND 488 SUBJECT		489 AND 490 SUBJECT	
491 AND 492 SUBJECT		493 AND 494 SUBJECT	
495 AND 496 SUBJECT		497 AND 498 SUBJECT	
499 AND 500 SUBJECT		501 AND 502 SUBJECT	
503 AND 504 SUBJECT		505 AND 506 SUBJECT	
507 AND 508 SUBJECT		509 AND 510 SUBJECT	
511 AND 512 SUBJECT		513 AND 514 SUBJECT	
515 AND 516 SUBJECT		517 AND 518 SUBJECT	
519 AND 520 SUBJECT		521 AND 522 SUBJECT	
523 AND 524 SUBJECT		525 AND 526 SUBJECT	
527 AND 528 SUBJECT		529 AND 530 SUBJECT	
531 AND 532 SUBJECT		533 AND 534 SUBJECT	
535 AND 536 SUBJECT		537 AND 538 SUBJECT	
539 AND 540 SUBJECT		541 AND 542 SUBJECT	
543 AND 544 SUBJECT		545 AND 546 SUBJECT	
547 AND 548 SUBJECT		549 AND 550 SUBJECT	
551 AND 552 SUBJECT		553 AND 554 SUBJECT	
555 AND 556 SUBJECT		557 AND 558 SUBJECT	
559 AND 560 SUBJECT		561 AND 562 SUBJECT	
563 AND 564 SUBJECT		565 AND 566 SUBJECT	
567 AND 568 SUBJECT		569 AND 570 SUBJECT	
571 AND 572 SUBJECT		573 AND 574 SUBJECT	
575 AND 576 SUBJECT		577 AND 578 SUBJECT	
579 AND 580 SUBJECT		581 AND 582 SUBJECT	
583 AND 584 SUBJECT		585 AND 586 SUBJECT	
587 AND 588 SUBJECT		589 AND 590 SUBJECT	
591 AND 592 SUBJECT		593 AND 594 SUBJECT	
595 AND 596 SUBJECT		597 AND 598 SUBJECT	
599 AND 600 SUBJECT		601 AND 602 SUBJECT	
603 AND 604 SUBJECT		605 AND 606 SUBJECT	
607 AND 608 SUBJECT		609 AND 610 SUBJECT	
611 AND 612 SUBJECT		613 AND 614 SUBJECT	
615 AND 616 SUBJECT		617 AND 618 SUBJECT	
619 AND 620 SUBJECT		621 AND 622 SUBJECT	
623 AND 624 SUBJECT		625 AND 626 SUBJECT	
627 AND 628 SUBJECT		629 AND 630 SUBJECT	
631 AND 632 SUBJECT		633 AND 634 SUBJECT	
635 AND 636 SUBJECT		637 AND 638 SUBJECT	
639 AND 640 SUBJECT		641 AND 642 SUBJECT	
643 AND 644 SUBJECT		645 AND 646 SUBJECT	
647 AND 648 SUBJECT		649 AND 650 SUBJECT	
651 AND 652 SUBJECT		653 AND 654 SUBJECT	
655 AND 656 SUBJECT		657 AND 658 SUBJECT	
659 AND 660 SUBJECT		661 AND 662 SUBJECT	
663 AND 664 SUBJECT		665 AND 666 SUBJECT	
667 AND 668 SUBJECT		669 AND 670 SUBJECT	
671 AND 672 SUBJECT		673 AND 674 SUBJECT	
675 AND 676 SUBJECT		677 AND 678 SUBJECT	
679 AND 680 SUBJECT		681 AND 682 SUBJECT	
683 AND 684 SUBJECT		685 AND 686 SUBJECT	
687 AND 688 SUBJECT		689 AND 690 SUBJECT	
691 AND 692 SUBJECT		693 AND 694 SUBJECT	
695 AND 696 SUBJECT		697 AND 698 SUBJECT	
699 AND 700 SUBJECT		701 AND 702 SUBJECT	
703 AND 704 SUBJECT		705 AND 706 SUBJECT	
707 AND 708 SUBJECT		709 AND 710 SUBJECT	
711 AND 712 SUBJECT		713 AND 714 SUBJECT	
715 AND 716 SUBJECT		717 AND 718 SUBJECT	
719 AND 720 SUBJECT		721 AND 722 SUBJECT	
723 AND 724 SUBJECT		725 AND 726 SUBJECT	
727 AND 728 SUBJECT		729 AND 730 SUBJECT	
731 AND 732 SUBJECT		733 AND 734 SUBJECT	
735 AND 736 SUBJECT		737 AND 738 SUBJECT	
739 AND 740 SUBJECT		741 AND 742 SUBJECT	
743 AND 744 SUBJECT		745 AND 746 SUBJECT	
747 AND 748 SUBJECT		749 AND 750 SUBJECT	
751 AND 752 SUBJECT		753 AND 754 SUBJECT	
755 AND 756 SUBJECT		757 AND 758 SUBJECT	
759 AND 760 SUBJECT		761 AND 762 SUBJECT	
763 AND 764 SUBJECT		765 AND 766 SUBJECT	
767 AND 768 SUBJECT		769 AND 770 SUBJECT	
771 AND 772 SUBJECT		773 AND 774 SUBJECT	
775 AND 776 SUBJECT		777 AND 778 SUBJECT	
779 AND 780 SUBJECT		781 AND 782 SUBJECT	
783 AND 784 SUBJECT		785 AND 786 SUBJECT	
787 AND 788 SUBJECT		789 AND 790 SUBJECT	
791 AND 792 SUBJECT		793 AND 794 SUBJECT	
795 AND 796 SUBJECT		797 AND 798 SUBJECT	
799 AND 800 SUBJECT		801 AND 802 SUBJECT	
803 AND 804 SUBJECT		805 AND 806 SUBJECT	
807 AND 808 SUBJECT		809 AND 810 SUBJECT	
811 AND 812 SUBJECT		813 AND 814 SUBJECT	
815 AND 816 SUBJECT		817 AND 818 SUBJECT	
819 AND 820 SUBJECT		821 AND 822 SUBJECT	
823 AND 824 SUBJECT		825 AND 826 SUBJECT	
827 AND 828 SUBJECT		829 AND 830 SUBJECT	
831 AND 832 SUBJECT		833 AND 834 SUBJECT	
835 AND 836 SUBJECT		837 AND 838 SUBJECT	
839 AND 840 SUBJECT		841 AND 842 SUBJECT	
843 AND 844 SUBJECT		845 AND 846 SUBJECT	
847 AND 848 SUBJECT		849 AND 850 SUBJECT	
851 AND 852 SUBJECT		853 AND 854 SUBJECT	
855 AND 856 SUBJECT		857 AND 858 SUBJECT	
859 AND 860 SUBJECT		861 AND 862 SUBJECT	
863 AND 864 SUBJECT		865 AND 866 SUBJECT	
867 AND 868 SUBJECT		869 AND 870 SUBJECT	
871 AND 872 SUBJECT		873 AND 874 SUBJECT	
875 AND 876 SUBJECT		877 AND 878 SUBJECT	
879 AND 880 SUBJECT		881 AND 882 SUBJECT	
883 AND 884 SUBJECT		885 AND 886 SUBJECT	
887 AND 888 SUBJECT		889 AND 890 SUBJECT	
891 AND 892 SUBJECT		893 AND 894 SUBJECT	
895 AND 896 SUBJECT		897 AND 898 SUBJECT	
899 AND 900 SUBJECT		901 AND 902 SUBJECT	
903 AND 904 SUBJECT		905 AND 906 SUBJECT	
907 AND 908 SUBJECT		909 AND 910 SUBJECT	
911 AND 912 SUBJECT		913 AND 914 SUBJECT	
915 AND 916 SUBJECT		917 AND 918 SUBJECT	
919 AND 920 SUBJECT		921 AND 922 SUBJECT	
923 AND 924 SUBJECT		925 AND 926 SUBJECT	
927 AND 928 SUBJECT		929 AND 930 SUBJECT	
931 AND 932 SUBJECT		933 AND 934 SUBJECT	
935 AND 936 SUBJECT		937 AND 938 SUBJECT	
939 AND 940 SUBJECT		941 AND 942 SUBJECT	
943 AND 944 SUBJECT		945 AND 946 SUBJECT	
947 AND 948 SUBJECT		949 AND 950 SUBJECT	
951 AND 952 SUBJECT		953 AND 954 SUBJECT	
955 AND 956 SUBJECT		957 AND 958 SUBJECT	
959 AND 960 SUBJECT		961 AND 962 SUBJECT	
963 AND 964 SUBJECT		965 AND 966 SUBJECT	
967 AND 968 SUBJECT		969 AND 970 SUBJECT	
971 AND 972 SUBJECT		973 AND 974 SUBJECT	
975 AND 976 SUBJECT		977 AND 978 SUBJECT	
979 AND 980 SUBJECT		981 AND 982 SUBJECT	
983 AND 984 SUBJECT		985 AND 986 SUBJECT	
987 AND 988 SUBJECT		989 AND 990 SUBJECT	
991 AND 992 SUBJECT		993 AND 994 SUBJECT	
995 AND 996 SUBJECT		997 AND 998 SUBJECT	
999 AND 1000 SUBJECT		1001 AND 1002 SUBJECT	

AUTHOR: Semenova, N. V.

SOV/126-6-6-8/25

TITLE: On the Problem of an Anomaly in Electrical Resistance of the Ni_3Cr Alloy (K voprosu ob anomalii elektricheskogo soprotivleniya splava Ni_3Cr)

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 1017-1026 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was recently found that the electrical resistance of Ni_3Cr alloys decreases after cold deformation and increases after heating to $400-500^\circ\text{C}$. Two explanations were suggested for this effect. Some workers say that the effect is due to a special solid-solution state, called the K-state, which occurs only in alloys containing transition elements with unfilled d shell (Refs. 1, 2, 5, 6). Other workers consider the effect to be connected with the process of ordering (Refs. 3, 4). The present paper reports results of an investigation of the electrical resistance anomaly in nichrome alloys and the relationship of this anomaly with changes of other physical properties. These other physical properties, studied

Card 1/7

SOV/126-6-6-8/25
On the Problem of an Anomaly in Electrical Resistance of the Ni_3Cr
Alloy

simultaneously with the changes in electrical resistance, were: changes in volume, microstructure, lattice constant, thermo-emf and hardness. Compositions of the twelve alloys studied are given in Table 1. In addition to the binary Ni_3Cr alloy the authors studied also alloys in which chromium or nickel was replaced by molybdenum, vanadium, tantalum, cobalt or copper. Alloys containing molybdenum, vanadium or tantalum were of special interest because they increase the inter-atomic binding forces in nickel-based alloys. Ni_4Mo , Ni_3V , Ni_3Ta alloys form superstructures which are stable up to high temperatures. The component metals were of high purity and they were melted together in a high-frequency furnace. The ingots were forged into rods of 8 mm dia and then drawn into wires of various thicknesses. First the author found the temperature dependence of the electrical resistance of all alloys in the cold-deformed state. In this state the structure which causes additional electrical resistance was fully destroyed on compression by 85%. These measurements were made on wires of 0.8 mm dia wound in the form of spirals of 8-10 mm dia. Temperatures were measured to

Card 2/7

SOV/126-6-6-8/25
On the Problem of an Anomaly in Electrical Resistance of the Ni_3Cr Alloy

within $\pm 2\%$ and the error in the electrical resistance determination was $\pm 0.1\%$. Using these temperature dependences of the electrical resistance, the author selected alloys for further studies. These studies consisted of (1) measurement of the electrical resistance during the process of heating to about 500°C , and (2) measurement of the electrical resistance, hardness, microstructure and volume changes of alloys after a fortnight's heating at similar temperatures. The electrical resistance was measured not only during the process of heating but also after it. This thermal treatment was applied at temperatures of: 400, 450, 475, 500, 520 and 540°C . The samples were in the form of wire spirals which were placed in quartz tubes filled with argon. The temperature was uniform along the sample to within $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$. It was measured by means of a platinum-platinorhodium thermocouple to within $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C}$. The electrical resistance was measured to within 0.06% . Hardness was measured by means of a Vickers machine, using a load of

Card 3/7

SOV/126-6-6-8/25
On the Problem of an Anomaly in Electrical Resistance of the Ni_3Cr Alloy

5 kg on hardened, deformed and tempered (at $540-350^\circ\text{C}$) samples. Dilatometric measurements were made by means of a differential Shevenar dilatometer. Dilatometric, microstructural and X-ray crystallographic studies were carried out on samples of three alloys: binary nichrome and two alloys, one with vanadium and the other with molybdenum. Measurements were made on samples in the hardened, deformed and tempered states. Microstructure was studied by means of an optical microscope with an immersion objective. For X-ray studies a Debye-type camera and Cr lines were used; lattice constants were measured, using manganese emission in an RKE-type camera. The results are given in Figs.1-9 and Tables 2-3. Fig.1 gives the temperature dependence of the electrical resistance of cold-deformed nichrome alloys. Figs.2, 3 and 4 give the changes in the electrical resistance of cold-deformed nichrome wires after tempering at $540-350^\circ\text{C}$. Fig.4 includes also the change in hardness of the $\text{Ni}_3(\text{CrMo})$ alloys. Fig.9 gives the temperature dependence of the electrical resistance of nichrome alloys which were heated at 1050°C for 30 minutes and quenched in water (continuous lines) or heated at 1050°C

Card 4/7

SOV/126-6-6-8/25

On the Problem of an Anomaly in Electrical Resistance of the Ni_3Cr Alloy

for 30 minutes, quenched in water and tempered in several steps at temperatures 540-3500°C during a fortnight. Fig.5 shows the variation of the thermo-emf of an Ni_3Cr alloy with 1.8% of vanadium, which was tempered between 600-400°C after cold deformation, coupled with the same alloy in the cold-deformed state. Figs.6, 7 and 8 show the results of dilatometric measurements. Tables 2 and 3 give the results of X-ray phase analysis (Table 2) and determination of the lattice constant (Table 3). The author derives the following conclusions from her experimental data.

1) The structural process, first observed in binary Ni_3Cr alloys, at 400-500°C, was also found at the same temperatures in ternary $Ni_3(CrMo)$ and $Ni_3(CrV)$ alloys and was accompanied

Card 5/7

SOV/126-6-6-8/25

On the Problem of an Anomaly in Electrical Resistance of the Ni_3Cr Alloy

by an increase of the electrical resistance, by volume changes and by an increase of thermo-emf.

2) Formation of a new structural state in alloys, which were previously hardened or deformed, was accompanied by contraction, while destruction of this structural state (after long tempering) was accompanied by expansion.

3) Contraction and expansion were clearer in nichrome alloys alloyed with molybdenum or vanadium. In these alloys the author found differences between the lattice constants caused by various thermal treatments.

4) Use of an optical microscope with 1500-1800 magnification did not reveal any changes in the microstructure of the solid solution of the samples of the alloys studied after formation of a new structural state in them.

5) The changes in volume, in the electrical resistance and thermo-emf suggest that the structural process occurring at 400-500°C in binary Ni_3Cr alloys and ternary $\text{Ni}_3(\text{CrMo})$ and

Card 6/7

On the Problem of an Anomaly in Electrical Resistance of the Ni_3Cr Alloy SOV/126-6-6-8/25

$\text{Ni}_3(\text{CrV})$ alloys is an atomic ordering process, details of which are not yet clear. There are 9 figures, 3 tables and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 2 English, 2 German and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

SUBMITTED: December 10, 1956.

Card 7/7

L Semenov N.V.

Moscow. Tsentrallyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Chernoy metallurgii.
Institut proizvodstva i splavy

Protsessirovaniye splavov (Precision Alloys) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 268 p.
(Series: Itogi nauki i tekhn., ser. 2) 2,150 copies printed.

Additional sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosstatizvestiya planovyy komitet
Ed.: D. I. Gabrielyan; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye. I. Levit; Tech. Ed.:
P. G. Isakovich.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel
and scientific workers in the metallurgical, instrument manufacturing,
and electrical-equipment-manufacturing industries. It may also be
useful to students of schools of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles presents the results of studies of
precision alloys made in recent years by the Tsentrallyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut Chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific
Research Institute of Black Metallurgy). Properties of metal alloys
which can be soldered (soft solders) with glass and ceramic materials
and alloys used for making springs are discussed. Anomalies of
electrical resistance and thermal expansion are discussed. Anomalies of
irradiation on properties of alloys are considered. Problems
connected with the determination of magnetic susceptibility and with
rolling of bimetallic strips are reviewed. An analysis of alloys used
in manufacturing high-temperature transducers and strain gauges is
presented. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several
of the articles.

Isakovich, A. L., and K. A. Solov'yev. New Alloy for Instrument Parts	52
Bolshak, A. S., I. P. Belova, and Y. A. Sol'ts. Utilization of the MOTION Alloy for Making Drive Springs	57
Borodina, M. M., Z. A. Golovanenko, and V. A. Sol'ts. Structural Transformation of the MOTION Alloy in the Range of Reformation Temperatures	71
Borodina, M. M., E. G. Makhov, and V. A. Sol'ts. On the Problem of Cold Working of the MOTION Spring Alloy	81
Sol'ts, V. A., and I. I. Kozan'. Effect of Molybdenum on Properties of the MOTION Alloy	91
Chernov, E. G. Elongation Alloys Used for Elastic Sensing Elements	104
Perisov, A. K. The Modified MOTION (A) Alloy for Spiral (Hair) Springs for Watch Mechanisms	111
Fedorov, L. P., and Y. I. Smolin. Investigation of the Dependence of Saturation Magnetization on the Loading of Iron-Nickel Alloys With Invar Composition	121
Slutskey, V. O., and E. P. Gromov. Study of the Bending of Bimetallic Strips in Rolling	134
Semenov, N. V., and L. L. Zhukov. Methods of Short-Time Testing of Alloys Used for Electrical Sensing Elements	150
Al'tman, O. M., O. V. Kucharsky, and V. A. Sol'ts. Determination of Magnetic Susceptibility of a Thin Wire Made of Low-Magnetic Ma- terial	160
Artishevskiy, M. A., S. S. Vasil'yev, O. V. Kucharsky, and Ye. P. Selyutskiy. Effect of Deuteron Irradiation on Electrical Resistance of Self-Ordering and Aging Alloys	168
Aptekarskiy, I. I. On the Problem of the Nature of the States in Alloys	177
Selyutskiy, O. P. High-Ohmic-Resistance Alloy Used for Strain Gauges	183
Selyutskiy, O. P. Alloys for High-Temperature Transducers	203
Semenov, N. V. On the Problem of the Electrical-Resistance Anomaly of the MOTION Alloy	226
Semenov, N. V., and E. A. Semakova. Electrical Properties of Nichrome and Iron-Chrome-Aluminum Alloys	240

34715

S/137/62/000/002/084/14
AC06/A101

18 1250

AUTHOR: Semenova, N. V.

TITLE: On the anomaly of electric resistivity of Ni_3Cr alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 58, abstract 2I375
("Sb. tr. Tsent. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii", 1959, no. 22,
226 - 247)

TEXT: The author measured electric resistivity and thermo-emf, and carried out dilatometric, X-ray and microstructural analyses of binary alloy Ni_3Cr and ternary alloys $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Cr}, \text{Mo})$, $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Cr}, \text{V})$. It was established that the structural transformation arising in Ni_3Cr at $400 - 500^\circ\text{C}$ was observed at the same temperatures in ternary alloys. The formation of a new structural state was accompanied side-by-side with increasing electric resistivity and thermo-emf, by the volumetric effect of compression. At a breakdown of this state all the effects were reversed. In ternary alloys, all the effects are pronounced much sharper; this is due to stronger bonds. During the formation of a new structural state no changes were revealed (at 1,500 - 1,800 optic magnification) in the microstructure of the solid solution. The conclusion is drawn that the structural transforma-

Card 1/2

On the anomaly of electric...

S/137/62/000/002/084/144
A006/A101

tion arising at 400 - 500°C represents an atomic ordering whose peculiarities have as yet not been completely investigated.

L. Bystrov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KRYUGER, T.P.; SEменова, V.I.

Reduction of sulfates in rice field soils of central Fergana.
Uzb. biol. zhur. no.2:8-11 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR i Institut pochvovedeniya Uzbekskoy
Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennyy nauk.
(FERGANA—MINERALS IN SOILS) (SULFATES)

SEMENOVA, N.V.

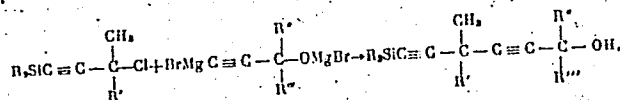
5.062/62/000/003/014/014
3110/3101

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F., Komarov, N. V., Kuznetsova, V. P.,
Igorina, I. I., and Semenova, N. V.

TITLE: Investigations into synthesis and conversions of unsaturated
organosilicon compounds. Communication 4. Synthesis and
some conversions of organosilicon diacetylene alcohols with
isolated ternary bonds

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniya khimicheskikh
nauk, no. 3, 1962, 512-515

TEXT: The reaction of tertiary γ -silicon acetylene chlorides with
magnesium derivatives of primary, secondary and tertiary acetylene alcohols
was studied:

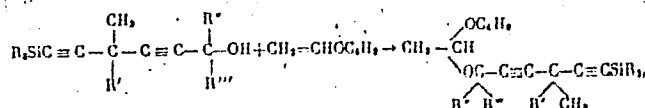


Card 1/5

Investigations into synthesis and...

5/042/62/000/003/014/014
B110/3101

where R and R' are similar or dissimilar organic radicals, R'' and R''' = H or organic radicals. The reaction proceeds easily under formation of organosilicon diacetylene compounds with isolated ternary bonds. The behavior of this new class of organosilicon compounds was tested with regard to acetal formation, dehydration and exchange of hydroxyl for halogen. Organosilicon diacetylene alcohols with vinyl butyl ether produced organosilicon diacetylene acetals, not yet described:

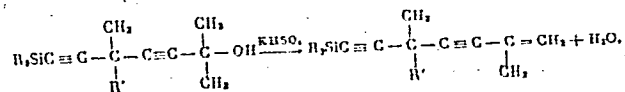


where R and R' are similar and dissimilar organic radicals; R'' and R''' = H or organic radicals. Primary alcohols react without catalyst under heating, secondary ones without catalyst during heating, and tertiary ones require concentrated hydrochloric acid as catalyst. Tertiary silicon acetylene alcohols are dehydrated by the action of KHSO₄.

Card 2/5

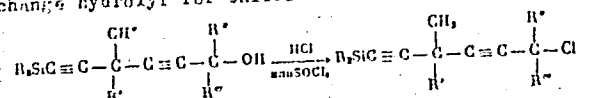
S/062/62/000/003/014/014
3110/3101

Investigations into synthesis and...



where $\text{R} = \text{CH}_3$; $\text{R}' = \text{CH}_3$ or C_2H_5 .

The dehydration of secondary alcohols is not possible in this way. When treated with concentrated hydrochloric acid or thionyl chloride, tertiary alcohols exchange hydroxyl for chlorine:



no rupture taking place at the Si-C bond conjugated to the triple bond. The following compounds were synthesized: 6-trimethylsilyl-4,4-dimethylhexadiin-2,5-diol-1, b.p. 98-99°C (2 mm Hg), n_D^{20} 1.4736, d_4^{20} 0.8973; 7-trimethylsilyl-5,5-dimethylheptadiin-3,6-diol-2, b.p. 116°C (12 mm Hg).

Card 3/5

S/062/02/000/003/014/014
E110/010:

Investigations into synthesis and...

n_D^{20} 1.4675, d_4^{20} 0.8930; 7-trimethyl-silyl-2,5,5-trimethyl-heptadiin-3,6-ol-2, b. 102°C (7 mm Hg), m. 41-42°C; 7-trimethyl-silyl-2,5-dimethyl-5-ethyl-heptadiin-3,6-ol-2, b. 105°C (6 mm Hg), n_D^{20} 1.4697, d_4^{20} 0.8867; 6-trimethyl-silyl-4,4-dimethyl-hexadiin-2,5-butylacetal, b. 133-134°C (5 mm Hg), n_D^{20} 1.4590, d_4^{20} 0.8793; 6-trimethyl-silyl-1,4,4-trimethyl-hexadiin-2,5-butylacetal, b. 121-122°C (2 mm Hg), n_D^{20} 1.4465, d_4^{20} 0.8670; 6-trimethyl-silyl-1,1,4,4-tetramethyl-hexadiin-2,5-butylacetal, b. 134-135°C (9 mm Hg), n_D^{20} 1.4439, d_4^{20} 0.8523; 6-trimethyl-silyl-1,1,4-trimethyl-4-ethylhexadiin-2,5-butylacetal, b. 122-123°C (2 mm Hg), n_D^{20} 1.4502, d_4^{20} 0.8786; 7-trimethyl-silyl-2,5,5-trimethyl-heptadiin-3,6-ene-1, b. 90-91°C (7 mm Hg), n_D^{20} 1.4658, d_4^{20} 0.8187; 7-trimethyl-silyl-2,5-dimethyl-5-ethyl-heptadiin-3,6-ene-1, b. 89-90°C (6 mm Hg), n_D^{20} 1.4732, d_4^{20} 0.8754; 7-trimethyl-silyl-2-chloro-2,5,5-trimethyl-

Card 4/5

Investigations into synthesis and...

S/067/62/000/003/014/014
B110/B101

heptadiin-3,6. b. 75-79°C (3 mm Hg), n_D^{20} 1.4603, d_4^{20} 0.9944, and
7-trimethyl-silyl-2-chloro-2,5-dimethyl-5-nethylheptadiin-3,6, b. 93-94°C,
 n_D^{20} 1.4666, d_4^{20} 0.8982.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo
otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic
Chemistry of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of
Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1961

Card 5/5

SEMENOVA, N.V.; ZHUKOV, L.L.

Improved nichromes for heating elements. Stor. trad. TSHICHK
no.25:326-343 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Nickel-chromium alloys--Thermal properties)

KOMAROV, N.V.; SEMENOVA, N.V._____

Synthesis of organosilicon diacetylenic alcohols having conjugated triple bonds. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1694 S '62. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Silicon organic compounds) (Acetylene compounds)

S/776/62/000/025/024/025

AUTHORS: Semenova, N. V., Zhukov, L. L.

TITLE: The improvement of Nichrome for heating elements.

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov. no. 25. Moscow, 1962. Pretsizionnyye splavy. pp. 326-343.

TEXT: The paper reports the results of an experimental investigation intended to improve the service life of the industrial Soviet Nichrome alloys X15H60 (Kh15N60) and X20H80 (Kh20N80). The tests were made by the accelerated service-life method and were intended to determine the characteristics required for an improved performance in heating elements; the 2 Soviet alloys, to date, have not been able to match the performance of modern imported alloys used in heating elements. More specifically, the service temperature (ST) is to be increased and the service life (SL) is to be improved. The basic problem goes back to the Ni shortage in the USSR, since worn-out Ni-containing heater elements are rarely returned to a manufacturing plant for remelting. Alloys of the two above-cited types with various Mn, Si, and Al contents were tested, together with additions of Zr, Ba, Ca, La, and Ce. A brief survey of the state of the art, including the accelerated SL testing method of Hessenbruch and Rohn, is provided. The alloys were smelted in a high-frequency induction furnace in a magnesite crucible of 5-kg capacity. The smelting order is detailed.

Card 1/3

The improvement of Nichrome for heating elements. S/776/62/000/025/024/025

The initial slag consists of 65% CaO, 25% MgO, and 10% CaF₂. After an initial diffusional deoxidation, the metal is further subjected to a direct deoxidation by Si, Mn, and small additions of Ni-Mg and SiCa ligatures. The slag is then removed, and a new - cryolite - slag is added. Al and Si alloying is then accomplished by an introduction of these elements underneath the slag. The slag is then removed and Zr is introduced, the metal is poured into a ladle and from the ladle into a circular cast-iron mold. The castings are hammer-forged into billets of 30-35-mm diam; the forging begins at 1,100-1,200°C and is completed not below 900°C. The billets are then roughed off to remove surface defects and are then forged into rods 8-9 mm diam at T not less than 800°C. Thereupon the rods are drawn into wire 0.8-mm diam with 3 intermediate heat treatments of the wires at 5.0, 2.0, and 1.2-mm diam by heating to 1,100°C, water quench, and sulfuric etching. The SL-testing method on the wire specimens is the TsNIChM method described by the authors in the same sbornik, no. 22, 1959, 150. The Kh15N60 specimens were tested at 1,100°C, those of the Kh20N80 alloy at 1,200°C. The optimal alloys were tested at 1,250°C. In addition to the SL tests at 900, 1,000, 1,050, 1,150, and 1,200°C, and microanalysis of the specimens, both in etched and the unetched state, the specimen wires were measured for electrical resistance (ER) and the temperature coefficient of the ER in the T interval from 20-900°C. The tests established the possibility of improving the quality of the 2 Nichrome alloys tested toward an increase in the operational T to 1,200°C

Card 2/3

The improvement of Nichrome for heating elements.

S/776/62/000/025/024/025

(in the Kh20N80 alloy) and an increase in SL from 2 to 4 times in either alloy. Optimal characteristics were obtained in alloys Kh20N80 and Kh50N60 by an increase in the Si content to 1.3-1.4%, a Zr content of no less than 0.3%, and an Fe content of no more than 0.5%. The addition of the Zr into the metal was performed by the introduction of Fe-Si-Zr. The ER of these alloys, the T coefficient of the ER, α , the correction factor, and the mechanical properties are the same as those of the standard Nichrome alloys. The investigation served as a test of the introduction of La additions to the Nichrome alloys, and the strong effect of such additions on the increase in the SL of these alloys was noted. A part of the tests was simultaneously duplicated by an investigation at the Factory "Elektrostal" in which it was found that the SL of Kh20N80 alloys which did not contain any additions of the rare or rare-earth elements tested in the present investigation vary but little with the change in the Fe content of the alloy (full-page table). There are 10 figures, 3 tables, and 11 references (4 Russian-language Soviet, 3 German, and 4 English-language).

Card 3/3

SHAGIDULLIN, R.R.; SATTAROVA, F.K.; SEMEANOVA, N.V.; TROYEPOL'SKAYA, T.V.;
KITAYEV, Yu.P.

Tautomerism and geometrical isomerism of nitrogen-containing
derivatives of carbonyl compounds. Report No. 2: Infrared
spectra of phenylhydrazones of some ketones. Izv. AN SSSR.
Otd. khim. nauk no.4:633-637 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A. Ye. Arbuzova AN SSSR, Kazan'.
(Hydrazones—Absorption spectra) (Isomerism)

L 54/96-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/ENP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD/JW

ACCESSION NR: AP5013123

UR/0370/65/000/002/0180/0186
669.018/45

AUTHOR: Zhukov, L. L.; Ignatov, D. V.; Plemyanikova, I. M.; Semenova, N. V.

TITLE: A structural and kinetic investigation of oxidation processes in nickel-chromium base alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 2, 1965, 180-186

TOPIC TAGS: nichrome alloy, x ray analysis, electron diffraction, oxidation resistance

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of additions of Si and La on the oxidation rate, oxide distribution, composition, structure, and thickness of oxide layer in Kh20N80 alloy. Experiments were carried out at temperatures of 1000, 1100, 1150, and 1200°C with holding times up to 100 hours. An EM-4 electron diffraction camera was used to determine the structure of the various oxide layers and a peeling off technique was used to remove successive layers. X-ray evaluation was used in addition to electron diffraction for determining the composition of the falling scale and evaluating the quantitative composition of the phases throughout the

Card 1/2

L-54496-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013123

scale. Alloys containing larger amounts of Si (approximately 1.2% as compared with .3%) oxidized at a markedly lower rate, the alloys with .1 La showing even better oxidation resistance. Oxides with higher free energy of formation formed with increasing depth. The presence of SiO_2 and Cr_2O_3 in inner layers is attributed to both secondary and internal oxidation. The total oxide layer is divided into two basic parts: an upper layer which is formed by diffusion of metal ions to the surface and a lower layer which is attributed to oxygen diffusing into the oxide-metal interface. Lanthanum addition slows diffusion of Ni and Cr ions, raises the activity of Si, and hinders the inward diffusion of oxygen. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 tables. *27*

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

Card *27*
2/2

KOMAROV, P.V.; SEMENOVA, N.V.

Synthesis of vinyl esters of organosilicon carboxylic acids.
Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.10:1879-1880 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

VINOGRAD-FINKEL', F.R., prof.; KISELEV, A.Ye., dotsent; FEDOROVA, L.I.;
SEменова, N.V.; KAUKHCHISHVILI, E.I., dotsent; LAKOVSKAYA, I.A.

Problem of lyophilization of human erythrocytes for their
prolonged preservation. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.6:3-
12 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya konservirovaniya krovi (zav. - prof. F.R.
Vinograd-Finkel') Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta
gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.
Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva, i
Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut myasnoy i molochnoy
promyshlennosti (dir. A.N.Lepilkin).

L 13606-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6002903

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0071/0072

INVENTOR: Semenova, N. V.; Pankratova, L. S.; Agaronik, V. Ya.;
Platova, S. N.; Gorshkov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nickel-base alloy.^{14,55} Class 40, No. 177073⁶ [announced by the
Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy im.
I. P. Bardina (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 71-72

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, nickel base alloy, molybdenum containing alloy,
chromium containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, copper containing
alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a Ni-base alloy containing
20-28% Mo. In order to improve the physical and mechanical proper-
ties, 1-10% Cr, 0.5-5% Al, and 0.5-2% Cu are added. [WW]

SUB CODE: 14/27 SUBM DATE: 26May64/ ATD PRESS: 4187

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.245.018.5

I 21424-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/I/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6010115

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/003/0499/0502

AUTHOR: Okladnikova, Z. A.; Komarov, N. V.; Semenova, Ye. F.; Serebrennikova, E. V.;
Semenova, N. V.; Langvagen, G. G.

ORG: Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry (Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy
khimii)

TITLE: Copolymerization of vinyl 3-trimethylsilylpropionate with vinylic monomers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 499-502

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, copolymer, silicon polymer

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the ability of vinyl 3-trimethylsilylpropionate to copolymerize with vinyl acetate, methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, acrylonitrile, and styrene in the presence of azoisobutyronitrile. It was found that vinyl 3-trimethylsilylpropionate can copolymerize with all the above monomers, with the exception of styrene. When the content of vinyl 3-trimethylsilylpropionate in the starting mixture is increased, the yields and molecular weights of the copolymers are decreased. It was shown that, unlike the homopolymers, the copolymers are more easily soluble in organic solvents and have lower melting points. The relative thermal stability of the copolymerization products with vinyl acetate and methyl methacrylate is higher than that of poly(vinyl acetate) and poly(methyl methacrylate).
Orig. art. has: 1 table. [VS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 07Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4221
Card 1/1 ULC UDC: 66.095.26+678.13+678.745

ROZHKOV, P.I., laureat Stalinskoy premii, otv.red.; PSHENITSYN, N.K.,
 retsenzent; ZVIAGINTSEV, O.Ye., prof., doktor khim.nauk,
 retsenzent; PRILEZHAYEVA, N.A., prof., doktor fiz.nauk, retsen-
 zent; ANISIMOV, S.M., prof., red.; SHULAKOV, P.G., red.; ~~SEMEENOVA,~~
~~N.Ya.~~, red.; GUT'KOV, A.D., red.; DOLGIKH, V.I., red.; KAHAYEVA,
 O.M., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Methods of analyzing platinum metals] Metody analiza platinovykh
 metallov, zolota i serebra; sbornik nauchnykh trudov. Moskva,
 Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii,
 1960. 256 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Krasnoyarskiy ekonomicheskii admi-
 nistrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva. 2. Chlen-kor-
 respondent AN SSSR (for Pshenitsyn).
 (Platinum--Analysis) (Gold--Analysis)
 (Silver--Analysis)

SEMENOVA N. V. Clin. Dept., Inst. for Malaria, med. Parasitol. and Helminthol.,
Ministry of Hlth, U.S.S.R.

6111. Sankaphen in the treatment of ascariasis *Soyetsk. Med.* 1950, 4 (31) Tables 1

'Sankaphen' (16 mg. santonin plus 5 mg. calomel plus 16 mg. phenolphthalein per tablet) was administered to children (4-6 yr. 2 tabl.; 7-9 yr. 3 and 10-12 yr. 4 tabl. per day for 2 days). In addition, 50 or 100 mg. phenolphthalein were given the evening before and on the day of treatment. In 3, 744 children, santonin alone gave results in 30% of cases and 'sankaphen', with a lower santonin dosage, in 44%. In another investigation (Paretski) the figures were 53% and 63.9% respectively. No accidents have been reported, although the product is now in use throughout the U.S.S.R. It is recommended that 'sankaphen' tablets be taken fasting in the morning, at 30 min. intervals, for 2 days a laxative being given the evening before and on both days of the treatment. Adults should receive 18-20 tablets for a course and children up to 10 yr. one tablet per year of age.

Van der Molen - Terwolde (XX, 6, 2, 7)

SO: Excerpta Medica
Section II Vol. 4 No. 11

SEMENOVA, N. E.

SEMENOVA, N. E.

~~SEMENOVA, N. E.~~
Treatment of taeniasis with the extract of Cucurbitaceae seed.
Sovet. med. No. 7, July 50. p. 30-1

1. Of the Clinic (Head Prof. Ye. M. Tareyev), Institute of Malaria,
Medical Parasitology, and Helminthology of the Ministry of Public
Health USSR (Director--Prof. P. G. Sergiyev).

CLM 19, 5, Nov., 1950

SEMENOVA, N. Ye.

Therapy and prevention in helminth infections. Med. sestra,
Moskva no. 10:16-20 Oct. 1951. (CML 21:3)

1. Of the Institute for Malaria, Medical Parasitology, and
Helminthology of the Ministry of Public Health USSR (Director Prof.
P. G. Sergiyev, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences
USSR).

SEMEENOVA, N. Ye.

Demonstration of a patient with Tominx aerofilix infection.
Ter. arkh., Moskva 23 no. 6:89Nov-Dec 1951. (CIML 21:3)

SEMENOVA, N. YE.

Vasilneko, V. KH; Medicine -Practice

"Internal diseases." Prof V. Kh. Vasilneko. Reviewed by N. Ye. Semenova.
Fel'd i akush. no. 5, 1952

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952², Uncl.

SEMENOVA, N.Ye., vrach

Ascarids. Zdorov'e 2 no.7:29 J. '56.
(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS)

(MLRA 9:8)

SEITENOV, M. YE.

Klinicheskiy opyt v lekchenii askarioza, "Works on Helminthology", on the
75th Birthday of K. I. Strygin, Izdat. Akad. Nauk, USSR, 1953, page 655.
Inst. Malaria, Med. Parasitology and Helminthology

SEMENOVA, Nina Yevgen'yevna; GEFTER, Viktoria Arnol'dovna; SCHENSNOVICH,
V.B., redaktor; SACHEVA, A.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Helminthiasis in man] Gel'mintozy cheloveka. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
med. lit-ry, 1954. 138 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

SEMENOVA, N. E.

6967. SEMENOVA, N. E. Glisty. M., Medgiz, 1955. 47s. s ill. 17 sm.
100.000 ekz. 50 k - 55-28127 616.962

Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 6, 1955

SEMENOVA, N. Ye.

Result of treating hymenolepiasis with preparations of
acridine series. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol.24 no.3:260-262
J1-S '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz klinicheskogo sektora Instituta malyarii meditsinskoy
parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR (dir. instituta-prof. P.G.Sergiyev, zav.sektorom-prof.
N.N.Plotnikov)

(ACRIDINE DYES, therapeutic use,
hymenolepiasis)

(TAPEWORM INFECTIONS, therapy,
hymenolepiasis, acridine prep. ther.)

SEMENOVA, N. Ye.; TURCHINS, M. Ye.; KROTOV, A. I.

Piperazine therapy of ascariasis and ozyuriasis. Med. paraz. i paraz.
bol. 24no.4:298-300 O-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz klinicheskogo sektora Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.-instituta-prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom-prof. N. N. Plotnikov.

(ASCARIASIS, therapy,
piperazine)

(OXYURIASIS, therapy,
piperazine)

(PIPERAZINES, therapeutic use,
ascariasis & oxyuriasis)

SEMENOVA, N. Ye., vrach.

Ptinworms. Zdorov'e 2 no. 4:30 Ap '56.
(OXYURIASIS)

(MIRA 9:7)

SEMENOVA, N.Ye.,; BARABASHKINA, T.I.

A case of thominxosis. Med. paraz. 25 no.1:56-58 Ja-M '56

(MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz klinicheskogo sektora Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy
parazitologii i gel'mintologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR (dir. instituta-prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. sektorom-prof. N.N
Plotnikov) i iz gospi'tal'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova (dir. kliniki-
prof. Ye.M. Tarayev)

(TAPEWORM INFECTION

Thominx aerophilus of lungs)

(LUNGS, dis.

Thominx aerophilus infestation)

SEMENOVA, N.Ye. (Moskva)

Role of nonprofessional medical personnel in the struggle against
helminthiasis. Med.sestra 16 no.8:23-25 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

SEMENOVA, N.Ye.; TURCHINS, M.Ye.; GEFTER, V.A.

Result of piperazine sulfate therapy in ascariasis. Med.paraz. i
paraz.bol. 26 no.3:280-281 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Instituta malyarii, meditsinskoy parazitologii i gel'mintologii
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G.
Sergiyev, zav. klinicheskim sektorom - prof. N.N.Plotnikov) i Parazi-
tologicheskogo otdela Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Okruzh-
noy zhel.dor. (zav. I.I.Mogilevskiy).

(PIPERAZINES, therapeutic use,
sulfate, in ascariasis (Rus))
(ASCARIASIS, therapy,
piperazine sulfate (Rus))

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemo-Therapeutic Preparations. V
Anthelmintic Drugs.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No: 27990

Author : Turchins, M. Ye.; Semenova, N. Ye.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experiment of Treatment of Hymenolepiasis with Decreased
Doses of an Ether Extract of Fern

Orig Pub : Sov. meditsina, 1958, No 1, 123

Abstract : 63 patients with hymenolepiasis were treated with ether
extract of fern rhizome (I) in 3 cycles, with intervals
between them of 10-12 days. Due to toxicity and necessity
of conducting repeated courses of treatment, I was
applied in doses of 1-1.5 g. Good therapeutic effect
was obtained; dwarf tapeworms and pinworms were excreted
in all patients; and, in 47 of 63 patients, in large
quantities. No side effects were observed.

Card 1/1